

REMARKS

Claim Rejections

Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17-20, 21-23, 25, 51, 53, 55 and 58-62 stand rejected as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,496,032 (Okada).

Claims 26-40 and 42-49 stand rejected as obvious over Okada in view of “Dealing With ‘Outliers’” (High).

Claims 26-40 and 42-49 also stand rejected as obvious over Okada and High and further in view of U.S. Publication No. US2003/0060280A1 (Oles). Apparently, the wrong claims were identified with respect to this rejection. Clarification is requested.

Claims 3-4, 6, 8-9 and 11 stand rejected as obvious over Okada in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,470,079 (LeStrange).

Claim 24 stands rejected as obvious over Okada.

Claim Amendments

Independent claims 1 and 51 have been amended to patentably distinguish over Okada, either alone or in combination with other references.

The References

Okada

Okada is directed to a management method for gaming halls having slot machines. A plurality of system control units (SCU) 10a-10p are connected to a main control unit (MCU) 11 that acts as a management computer. A token dispenser is mounted at the side of each slot machine. Each SCU is connected to plural pairs of a slot machine and a token dispenser. For example, SCU 10a is connected to a pair of a slot machine 15a1 and a token dispenser 16a1, a pair of a slot machine 15a2 and a token dispenser 16a2 , a pair of a slot machine 15a32 and a token dispenser 16a32. The SCU 10a is also connected to a token counter 17a and a money exchanger 18a. The token counter counts tokens to be exchanged for goods and money. (Col. 4, lines 21-43).

In operation, the amount of money received by each token dispenser 16a1 to 16p32 and the number of exchanged tokens are supplied to each corresponding SCU associated with the token dispensers. The number of tokens entered into each slot machine 15a1 to 15p32 and the number of paid-out dividend tokens are supplied to each corresponding SCU. The number of tokens counted by each token counter 17a to 17p is supplied to each corresponding SCU. The

amounts of money and the number of tokens are converted into optical data which is sent to the MCU 11. This data is inputted into a local computer 27. (Col. 5, lines 48-60). The local computer calculates the various expected values for the game management system. The expected values are constituted of expected individual values for each slot machine and expected total values obtained through the addition of the expected individual values of all the slot machines in a gaming hall. (Col. 5, lines 61-67).

The comparative results of the expected and actual values of the total sales amount, the number of tokens exchanged for premiums, and the quotient are displayed on a CRT 29 at a predetermined time interval, for example, every 30 minutes. (Col. 8, line 66 to col. 9, line 3). A calculated over-pay condition of each slot machine is displayed and monitored on the CRT 29, providing alarm representations in three colors. (Col. 10, lines 20-24).

High

High is directed to a technique for detecting and dealing with outliers. According to High, outliers are unusual data values that crop up in most research projects involving data collection. (Page 1 of 4).

Oles

Oles discloses a gaming machine including a security data collection device. (¶0024). A wired or wireless communication link 65 may exist between a controller 44 of the gaming machine and a control station 66. (¶0002).

LeStrange

Lestrade is directed to a gaming machine accounting and monitoring system. A gaming machine may accept payments in the form of cash, credit cards or smart cards. (Col. 4, line 64 to Col. 5, line 5).

Applicant's Claimed Invention Is Neither Anticipated Nor Would It Have Been Obvious

Okada does not disclose each and every limitation of Applicant's claimed invention. Thus, Applicant's invention is not anticipated by Okada.

Three criteria must be met to establish obviousness. First, the prior art must provide one of ordinary skill in the art with a suggestion or motivation to modify or combine the teachings of the references relied upon in rejecting the claims. Second, the prior art must provide one of ordinary skill in the art with a reasonable expectation of success. Third, the prior art, either alone or in combination, must teach or suggest each and every limitation of the rejected claims. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed invention, as well as the reasonable expectation of success, must come from the prior art and not from Applicant's disclosure. If any one of these

criteria is not met, a case of obviousness is not established. Also, some articulated reasoning with rational underpinnings must be provided to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

It is respectfully submitted that Applicant's claimed invention would not have been obvious in view of Okada, either alone or in combination with other references.

Claim 1

Amended claim 1 calls for a warning generating system that is structured to generate a warning signal based on a comparison of the monetary value accepted into a gaming device and the monetary value output from the gaming device for predetermined time periods of different durations. Each time period has an associated warning threshold that is based on the duration of the time period with which it is associated such that a warning signal is generated when the comparison indicates that a warning threshold for a time period is exceeded.

As such, gaming device usage can be tracked in a number of different time frames, with each time period having an associated warning threshold. This claimed system, for instance, ensures that an amount of money paid out from a gaming device can be checked every minute such that a large jackpot can be investigated immediately when it occurs. Additionally, other durations allow the claimed system to warn that a player may be cashing out multiple small amounts from a gaming device over a long time. Previous systems would not catch this type of fraud until the end of a shift or at the end of the day. (Applicant's specification, page 14, line 4 to page 15, line 5; page 18, lines 18-23).

Okada does not disclose or suggest a warning generator system that operates in this manner. Okada discloses that the tracked results for the total sales amount of all slot machines are displayed for only one time interval, that is, every 30 minutes. (Col. 8, line 66 to Col. 9, line 5). Thus, in this respect, Okada teaches away from Applicant's claimed invention.

Further, in Okada, the warning threshold is not based on the duration of a predetermined time period. Rather, in Okada, the warning threshold is based on the difference between the expected (KKUn) and actual (JKUn) sales values. (Col. 8, lines 21-32).

Okada makes this difference calculation (KKUn – JKUn) at different times if the stop time step (S9) of the flow chart of FIG. 2 is affirmative. (Col. 8, lines 49-51). The stop time is a period of nonoperation of a slot machine, which may indicate that play of the slot machine has been halted. (Col. 6, line 51 to Col. 7, line 2). However, calculating this difference at this stop time (S9), when game play apparently has stopped, is not the same as making comparisons for predetermined time periods wherein a warning threshold for a time period is based on the duration of that time period, as called for by claim 1.

Claim 26

Claim 26 calls for a data calculation system configured to generate a payout warning based on the amount of monetary value accepted into a gaming device and the amount of monetary value output from the gaming device wherein jackpot payouts that occur as the result of game play are excluded in the amount of the monetary value output from the gaming device. This, for example, prevents jackpot amounts from skewing averages used to determine whether to indicate that a particular machine is malfunctioning. (Applicant's specification, page 5, lines 16-19; page 13, lines 25-28).

Okada neither discloses nor suggests a data calculation system that operates in this way. Indeed, in Okada, jackpot payouts are always included in the usage calculations. Thus, Okada clearly teaches away from Applicant's claimed invention.

Moreover, High does not cure this deficiency of Okada. High is directed to a technique for detecting and dealing with outliers. An outlier is a value in a set of data that is so far removed from other values in the distribution of data that its presence can not be attributed to the random combination of chance. (See McGraw Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms). As stated in the Office Action, an outlier is "an unusual data value appearing in a data collection as a result of an error or a rare event." (Office Action, ¶9).

A jackpot payout that occurs as a result of game play is not an outlier. Indeed, while a jackpot payout is not the norm, it is neither an error nor a rare or an unexpected event. The whole purpose of playing a gaming device is to win a jackpot. If the occurrence of a jackpot was due to error or was an unexpected or rare, one could hardly expect individuals to play a gaming device. A jackpot is attributed to the random combination of chance. Thus, a jackpot is clearly not an outlier.

Further, like Okada, High teaches away from Applicant's claimed invention. Specifically, High notes that "[n]either ignoring nor deleting [outliers] at will are good solutions." (Page 3 of 4). Additionally, High teaches the following: "**Deletion.** Only as a last resort should you delete outliers, and then only if you find they are legitimate errors that can't be corrected, on lie so far outside the range of the remainder of the data that they distort statistical inferences." (Page 4 of 4).

A jackpot is not a legitimate error. It also does not lie nor so far outside the range of the remainder of the data that it distorts statistical inferences. Rather, a jackpot is an expected and hoped for outcome of game play on a gaming device. As such, High teaches that a jackpot should never be deleted.

Moreover, combining High with Okada would defeat the very purpose of Okada. That is, if jackpots or payouts, that is, tokens dispensed, were excluded from Okada's expected sales (KKUn) calculation, Okada would fail to detect many occasions of cheating.

Claim 38

Claim 38 calls for a gaming device that includes a warning calculator coupled to an input accounter and an output accounter. The warning calculator is structured to generate a payout warning signal based on recorded transactions, and the warning calculator is structured to omit one or more recorded transactions of monetary value generated by the gaming device during play of the gaming device when determining whether to generate the payout warning signal.

There is absolutely no disclosure or suggestion in Okada of omitting one or more recorded transactions of monetary value generated by a gaming device when determining whether to generate a payout warning signal. Rather, in Okada, all amounts outputted by the slot machines are always included in the usage calculations. Thus, in this respect, Okada also clearly teaches away from this feature of Applicant's claimed invention.

Moreover, for the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 26, High does not cure this deficiency of Okada. That is, a recorded transaction of monetary value generated by the gaming device during play of the gaming device, like a jackpot, is not an outlier. Also, as discussed above, High clearly teaches away from deleting such a recorded transaction of monetary value, unless it is a legitimate error or so far outside the range of the remainder of the data that it distorts statistical inferences.

A recorded transaction of monetary value generated by a gaming device during play of the gaming device is neither a legitimate error nor some value that is way outside the range of acceptable values. As such, High teaches that it should never be deleted or omitted.

Claim 46

Claim 46 is similar to amended claim 38, and it is allowable for the same reasons.

Claim 51

Amended claim 51 calls for comparing an amount of monetary value paid by a gaming device to one or more predetermined values. This step includes obtaining an amount of monetary value paid by the gaming device, subtracting an amount of monetary value accepted into the gaming device from the amount of monetary value paid by the gaming device to obtain a difference value, and comparing the difference value to one or more predetermined values.

This feature can prevent false or unnecessary warning signals if a gaming device has not only paid out a large amount of money, but a large amount of money has also been wagered at the gaming device. This feature could also decrease the chance of a false alarm if a player's

winnings exceed what the player has put into the gaming device. (Applicant's specification, page 5, lines 19-24; page 19, lines 22-29).

Initially, it is noted that there is no detailed explanation in the Office Action as to how claim 51 reads on Okada. As such, one is respectfully requested.

Nevertheless, it is submitted that claim 51 is not anticipated by Okada. The difference value in claim 51 is the difference between the amount of value accepted into the gaming device and the amount of value paid by the gaming device. This difference value is compared to a predetermined value.

In Okada, the difference value is the difference between expected sales (KKUn), which is based on the number of tokens inserted and paid-out by a slot machine, and actual sales (JKUn), which is based on the number of tokens dispensed by a paired token dispenser. An alarm signal is emitted in accordance with this difference value. (Col. 8, lines 15-32). The difference value is compared to some number of monetary units. For example, if the difference is more than 5000 monetary units, a red alarm is emitted. (Col. 8, lines 33-44).

The difference value in Okada is not the difference between the value input into and paid out by the slot machine. In Okada, the number of tokens inserted and paid out by a slot machine are not subtracted from each other to determine if a warning should be generated. Instead, in Okada, an amount based on the number of inserted and paid-out tokens (KKUn) is compared to an amount based on the number of tokens dispensed by a token dispenser (JKUn) to determine if a warning should be generated.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all the claims are now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, allowance of the claims at the earliest possible date is requested.

If prosecution of this application can be assisted by telephone, the Examiner is requested to call Applicant's undersigned attorney at (510) 663-1100.

If any fees are due in connection with the filing of this amendment (including any fees due for an extension of time), such fees may be charged to Deposit Account No. 504480 (Order No. IGT1P315).

Dated: February 23, 2009

Respectfully submitted,
Weaver Austin Villeneuve & Sampson LLP

/William J. Egan, III/

William J. Egan, III
Reg. No. 28,411

P.O. Box 70250
Oakland, CA 94612-0250